grapha bimaculata Fab. (2), *Clostera pigra* Hufn. (1), *Dasychira fascelina* L. (2), *Leucoma salicis* L. (2), *Eilema sororcula* Hufn. (1),*Diacrisia sannio* L. (1), *Mythimna unipuncta* Haw. (6),*M. obsoleta* Hubn. (2), *Xanthia gilvago* D. & S. (1), *Ipimorpha subtusa* D. & S. (1), *Apamea unanimis* Hubn. (1), *Arenostola phragmitidis* Hubn. (1), *Chilodes maritima* Taus. (1), *Nycteola revayana* Scop. (3), *Autographa pulchrina* Haw. (3),*Parascotia fuliginaria* L. (3).

The following were among the less common species found at this site in 1978, although they were also found here in 1976 and/or 1977. *Trichiura crataegi* L. (3), *Drepana cultraria* Fab. (4), *Idaea sylvestraria* Hubn. (1), *I. emarginata* L. (1), *I. straminata* Borkh. (3), *Orthonama obstipata* Fab. (3), *Epirrhoe rivata* Hubn. (1), *Euphyia unangulata* Haw. (3), *Eupithecia intricata* Zett. (20), *E. phoeniceata* Rambur (1), *Ennomos quercinaria* Hufn. (2), *Apocheima hispidaria* D. & S. (26), *Odontosia carmelita* Esp. (4), *Thumata senex* Hubn. (1), *Eilema deplana* Esp. (1), *Mythimna pudorina* D. & S. (1), *M. straminea* Tretits. (4), *Cucullia asteris* D. & S. (1), *Aprorophyla lutulenta* D. & S. (20), *Lithophane semibrunnea* Haw. (2), *L. socia* Hufn. (2), *L. ornitopus* Hufn. (22), *L. leautieri* Bois. (109), *Conistra rubiginea* D. & S. (1), *Xanthia citrago* L. (1), *Cosmia pyralina* D. & S. (14), *Apamea scolopacina* Esp. (10), *Stilbia anomala* Haw. (1).

Thanks are due to Col. D. H. Sterling and Mr. A. H. Dobson for confirming the identities of the rarer species — Dr. J. C. A. Craik, 48 Whartons Lane, Ashurst, Hampshire.

Are Amathes agathina Dup. and Rhyacia simulans Hufn. Immigrant Species?—With reference to Dr. de Worms note (1978, *Ent. Rec.*, **90**: 337) on *Amathes agathina* Dup. at Woking, Surrey, I was also agreeably surprised to find a single specimen in the trap at Caversham, Reading on the morning of 8th September 1978. The nearest extensive heathland is at Burghfield, 10 miles south of Caversham, where R. D. Sitwell took the species at heather bloom in 1906 and 1907. These specimens are in his collection at Reading Museum and are the only Berkshire records known to me excepting one at Aldermaston in 1977 and one from a heath north of Newbury in 1978. The Caversham specimen is greyer than those I have taken in Hampshire and Dorset and one is tempted to suggest that it, and Dr. de Worms' specimen are immigrants. It is conceivable that other *agathina* arriving over this period could have been overlooked by making landfall in areas of southern England where the species is not considered uncommon. If not immigrants there must have been a widespread movement of resident populations taking place, but it is interesting to note that at this same time the first confirmed Kentish record for *Rhyacia simulans* Hufn. occurred and other specimens were recorded in Essex as our Editor has indicated.

I discussed these records of *agathina* and *simulans* with Peter Davey of the Met. Office at Bracknell who kindly looked through all the weather maps for the period 17th July to 30th

September 1978 and says (*in lit.*) that he can find only three periods when conditions were favourable for a Continental source of migration: —

(a) 29th July (06 hrs.) to 2nd August (12 hrs.); (b) 18th August (00 hrs.) to 20th August (06 hrs.); (c) 5th September (06 hrs.) to 7th September (12 hrs.). He has also suggested the following sources for immigrants over these periods: —

(a) S. Holland or Belgium (possibly N.E. France); (b) N.E. France or Belgium; (c) Central or N. France (possibly N.E. France or Belgium at first). Seitz gives the distribution of *agathina* as Britain, France, Belgium and Spain and for *simulans* says "Occurs in most of the countries of N. Europe . . .". — B. R. Baker, Reading Museum & Art Gallery, Reading, Berkshire.

Coleophora machinella Bradley in Sussex. — On the 28th of July 1977 I paid a very brief visit to Ditchling Common — so brief that my wife never left the car. The purpose was to study the habits of *Dichrorampha sylvicolana* Heinemann flying amongst its foodplant, sneezewort (*Achillea ptarmica*), as a preliminary to what was to prove a successful search for that species in Epping Forest, where it had not been taken since 1898. I also netted two coleophorids flying amongst the sneezewort; these have since been determined by Mr. R. W. J. Uffen as *C. machinella.*

This species was discovered on the south Essex salt-marshes by W. Machin and named by him *Coleophora maritimella in* 1884. This name was preoccupied by *Coleophora maritimella* Newman, 1873 (*obtusella* Stainton, 1874), so Dr. Bradley renamed it in honour of its first captor. H. J. Turner exhibited cases with living larvae feeding on sea-wormwood (*Artemisia maritima*) at a meeting of the South London Entomological & Natural History Society in 1903 and some of the resultant adults are in the Jacobs collection, now in the British Museum (Natural History).As far as I know, the species was not recorded subsequently until Dr. J. Langmaid found the larvae feeding on sneezewort in south Hampshire in 1977. — A. M. Emmet, Labrey Cottage, Victoria Gardens, Saffron Walden, Essex, CB11 3AF. 27.i.1979.

Antennal Deformity in an Example of Harpalus (Ophonus) Rufibarbis (Fabricius, 1792) (Col.: Carabidae. — Whilst collecting Carabidae from under stones on waste ground at Parkeston, Harwich, Essex (TM 2332) on May 28th 1976, I took several specimens of *Harpalus rufibarbis* (F.). Amongst these was a male with a most curious deformity of its left antenna and since I am only aware of a few published references to teratology in Coleoptera, I feel a brief description may be of interest.

The antenna has all the joints except the third correctly formed. The latter, however, consists of two normally proportioned joints fused about a third from their common base, these lying at about 45° to each other. The outermost of these joints is attached to correctly formed joints 4-11. The innermost has attached to it an obovate joint somewhat shorter than